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Demographic and social statistics: human settlements statistics

Report of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with a request of the Statistical Commission at its thirty-fourth session**, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Commission the report of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on human settlements statistics, which is contained in the annex to the present note. Specific points for consideration by the Commission are contained in paragraphs 47 and 48.

* E/CN.3/2004/1.

** See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No.4* (E/2003/24), chap. I, sect. A.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
	Executive summary		3
I.	Organizational change	1–4	4
II.	Progress on existing programmes	5–19	4
	A. Official Statistics: *Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics*, the Citibase and other databases	5–9	4
	B. Urban Indicators Programme	10–14	5
	C. Urban Indicators revisited	15–19	6
III.	New programme directions in view of the Millennium Development Goals	20–46	6
	A. Defining slums	23–33	7
	B. Monitoring Urban Inequities Programme	34–42	10
	C. GIS to 1,000 cities and small area statistics	43–46	12
IV.	Points for consideration by the Commission	47–48	13

Executive summary

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) has strengthened its monitoring functions over the last two years owing to two recent developments: the Agency's transformation from a Centre to a Programme (from the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to UN-HABITAT); and its mandate to monitor improvement in the lives of slum dwellers (goal 7, target 11, of the Millennium Development Goals).

UN-HABITAT has pursued a two-pronged strategy. The first is to continue with the programme on collecting and reporting on official city statistics, including the preparation of the Human Settlements Compendium, done jointly with the United Nations Statistics Division, and to reform its Urban Indicators Programme. The second is to launch two new programmes: the Monitoring of Urban Inequities Programme (MUIP), and the GIS to 1,000 cities, coupled with a programme on small area statistics.

The MUIP covers 35 cities around the three continents of Asia, Latin America and Africa, selected according to probability proportional to size. Urban Inequities Household Surveys have already been conducted in the cities of Dhaka, Bangladesh; Istanbul, Turkey; Accra, Ghana; Manila, the Philippines; Cairo, Egypt and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Except for Istanbul and Addis Ababa, the surveys have been conducted as an add-on to the demographic and health surveys of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and will soon be providing results. UN-HABITAT is in the process of mobilizing resources in order to carry out the remaining surveys as an add-on to other surveys or as a stand-alone urban inequities household survey. UN-HABITAT has benefited immensely from the peer exchange among other United Nations and Bretton Woods agencies in building this programme up. The United Nations Statistics Division and USAID have given remarkable support to the endeavours of UN-HABITAT to monitor the target on slum dwellers. A myriad of other agencies and stakeholders have engaged themselves in the definition of slums, an issue which was pending for a number of decades.

The "GIS to 1,000 cities" and the small area statistics programme started in 2002, with the distribution of software to cities and the provision of complementary training. The Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation in the Netherlands and the Office of the National Statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are providing UN-HABITAT and its partner cities with support in mapping social indicators, based on existing survey, census or administrative data. The GIS and the MUIP programmes converge within the 35 cities of the sample.

UN-HABITAT requests the Statistical Commission to endorse the new initiatives, MUIP and the "GIS to 1,000 cities" of the Agency, in its future collaboration with the national statistical offices of the countries where sample cities are located.

I. Organizational change

1. The activities of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), hereinafter referred to as "the Agency," and its partners on human settlements statistics have benefited from the change in its status within the United Nations system. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements was established in 1978 as the lead agency coordinating activities in the field of cities and other human settlements. On 1 January 2002, the agency's mandate was strengthened and its status elevated to that of a full-fledged programme within the United Nations system pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/206 of 21 December 2001.

2. The implications of the change in status for the quality and the quantity of human settlements statistics are multi-fold. First, the monitoring and research functions were elevated to a separate division with broadened responsibilities. Providing the statistical and analytical information for the two flagship reports of UN-HABITAT, the *State of the World's Cities Report* and the *Global Report on Human Settlements*, is becoming a major responsibility.

3. The change in the status from a Centre to a Programme also had ramifications in terms of capacity and resources, as the donor community became more forthcoming in terms of supporting the normative functions of the Agency, particularly the monitoring. In this context, a number of posts were regularized and new ones added. That resulted in a monitoring team consisting of four permanent staff members, in addition to consultants and temporary staff members.

4. There was an organizational transformation at the division and branch levels, and within the Monitoring and Research Division (previously entitled the Urban Secretariat), sections on Statistics and Tools and the Global Urban Observatory were combined into one section and named after the latter. The merging of two sections into one, coupled with the mandate to monitor the Millennium Declaration Goals, gave a boost to the monitoring activities. The first activity of the new merger was to undertake an evaluation so as to determine future directions the programme would take.

II. Progress on existing programmes

A. Official Statistics: *Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics*, the Citibase and other databases

5. The new structure of monitoring pursued a two-pronged strategy: one to continue with the established programmes, including the *Compendium of Human Settlements Statistics*, the Citibase and other joint initiatives of UN-HABITAT with the United Nations Statistics Division, and the Urban Indicators Programme. Two, to branch out into new directions to better address the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals, Target 11 on slum dwellers, and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development. The present section will provide an overview on the progress regarding the long-established programmes on statistics and on the Urban Indicators Programme.

6. UN-HABITAT and the United Nations Statistics Division have a long tradition of collaboration in collecting official city-level statistics, constituting mainly of the

Citibase and Datahouse version 2. In addition, UN-HABITAT maintains the Human Settlements Statistics Database. The joint efforts of the Statistics Division and UN-HABITAT have made a significant contribution to city statistics by mobilizing the network of national statistics offices to the aim of harvesting these data.

7. These databases, available on the Global Urban Observatory's web site, have been a significant breakthrough in the area of urban statistics. They have provided the information base for the *Global Report on Human Settlements*, of 1986, 1996, 2001 and 2003. The statistics were also reported in many formats for different types of audiences — maps, booklets, compendia and on CD.

8. An evaluation report[1] on the statistical databases highlights a number of issues regarding these databases that need to be addressed. Among these issues are low response rates to the indicators related to the monitoring of the Target 11 on slum dwellers. A critical mass of indicators on housing had an excessive amount of missing values, which alienated the first-level users. Yet another issue manifested itself in different time references, often reflecting the situation of the late 1980s or early 1990s. The evaluation team also recommended that UN-HABITAT strengthen its capacity to provide better quality control over the incoming data from the NSOs.

9. In view of the changes in the monitoring agenda with the urgency of monitoring the Millennium Development Goals, and the recommendations of the evaluation team, UN-HABITAT decided to revisit these databases in order to increase the response rate and to improve the quality of data.

B. Urban Indicators Programme

10. The Urban Indicators Programme, established in 1993, chose a different strategy to collect indicators, establishing direct or indirect contacts with experts in cities to provide data on the Habitat Agenda themes of shelter, governance, social and economic development and the environment. The indicator information was collected for 237 cities in 1993 and 232 in 1998. The Urban Indicators Database (UIDB) 1993 formed the bases of the background documents for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) held in Istanbul in 1996. The second round of data collection for 1998 provided the statistical inputs to the *State of the World's Cities Report*.

11. The Urban Indicators was more successful with the qualitative indicators than with the quantitative ones owing to the way it was collected. The issues of the UIDB summarized in the evaluation report on the monitoring activities of UN-HABITAT, revolve around the comparability and quantity of data, and the quality of data.

12. The report refers to the lack of time-series data that has been made available for analysis. Indicator information was collected for 237 cities in 1993 and 232 in 1998, but of the latter only about 70 per cent coincided with those of the 1993 collection. There is a need to have a sample of cities that can be followed through systematically. Moreover, the response rate for most indicators is considerably less than 100 per cent. An 80 per cent response rate or better is achieved for only 5 of the 35 indicators and sub-indicators and a response rate of 50 per cent or better is achieved for only 23 of the 35 indicators and sub-indicators.

13. The sample is a voluntary one rather than one drawn using a sampling frame. This makes it difficult to draw global or regional conclusions from the data. Some

regions are underrepresented and some types of cities (for example, those in highly industrialized countries) are underrepresented.

14. The stakeholders also expressed concern about the quality of the data and the variations in quality from one region to another. The evaluation team noted that in the *State of the World's Cities Report* there is little qualification or discussion of the limitations of particular indicators that would provide readers with necessary cautionary notes, such as on confidence intervals.

C. Urban Indicators revisited

15. In view of the recommendations of the evaluation teams of the Expert Group Meeting on monitoring Target 11 on improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020, the Monitoring Systems Branch has revisited its strategy on Urban Indicators. Major changes were introduced in the sample of cities and in the collection of information.

16. A Global Sample of Cities (GSC) was selected to represent all 10 regions classified for the reporting on the Millennium Development Goals. Out of the sampling frame, which covers more than 4,500 cities with populations of or over 100,000, 350 cities were selected according to the probability proportional to size (PPS) method. The GSC will constitute the sample of the Urban Indicators.

17. UN-HABITAT has received remarkable support from inter-agency peer exchange, particularly from the United Nations Statistics Division on the development of the global sample frame of cities.

18. In terms of collecting data, different strategies will be pursued for the qualitative and the quantitative aspects. The quantitative city-level indictors, such as under-five mortality rates, literacy rates and employment rates, will be obtained through secondary analysis of primary data sources, namely the Population and Housing Censuses and the existing household surveys. The qualitative data will be gathered through a combination of desk review, Internet harvesting and expert opinion surveys, in each country that falls into the sample.

19. The above paragraphs summarize the reforms brought by the Agency to its human settlements statistics. Considering the new mandate of UN-HABITAT regarding the monitoring of, Target 11 on slum dwellers, new approaches were required. In this context, UN-HABITAT has initiated the Monitoring of Urban Inequities Programme, which will be reviewed in the next chapter.

III. New programme directions in view of the Millennium Development Goals

20. According to the United Nations,[2] urbanization is increasing at an unprecedented rate. Approximately one in every two people in the world is living in urban areas. According to the UN-HABITAT report, nearly one third of all urban inhabitants live in slums. Recent literature[3] reveals that the conditions of slum dwellers are dramatically different from those of the rural and of the urban settlements. Considering the above developments, UN-HABITAT suggests that the human settlements taxonomy, urban-rural, be revisited. It is evident that slums, with

their magnitude, settlement patterns and developmental indicators, are manifesting themselves as a unique category of human settlements.

21. Coupled with the focus on the slum dwellers in Target 11 of Goal 7, UN-HABITAT has devised a new strategy of monitoring that enables analysis and reporting on human settlements statistics in three categories: rural, urban and slums.

22. The activities of UN-HABITAT since 2002 have been building up towards the achievement of the targets of this project proposal. Significant steps that have already been taken have started yielding results. First and foremost, the mandate of UN-HABITAT to monitor Target 11 brought about the genesis of a new programme within the agency. Bringing a more systematic and rigorous approach to the monitoring of urban poverty, the Monitoring Urban Inequities Programme has already obtained initial results that are widely used within UN-HABITAT and among its international partners.

A. Defining slums

23. UN-HABITAT prepared the conceptual papers and coordinated an expert group meeting in October 2002, a milestone that helped the agency and its partners to move forward in the monitoring of Target 11. At the end of an intense one-week workshop, a wide array of participants, representing different regions and stakeholders, reached an agreement on the operational definition of a slum neighbourhood, and a slum household.[4]

24. As a result of the expert group meeting a slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking *one or more*[5] of the conditions below:

- Access to improved water
- Access to improved sanitation facilities
- Sufficient living area, not overcrowded
- Structural quality/durability of dwellings
- Security of tenure.

25. Another initiative was to create an ongoing dialogue on the question "what does improvement entail?" UN-HABITAT took the lead in organizing in-house meetings and consultations with Task Force 8,[6] which is specifically tasked with providing support related to improving the lives of slum dwellers. As a result, consensus was reached on the scope of improvement, which includes not only the physical but also the socio-economic aspect of slum life.

Slum estimations

26. This programme has enabled UN-HABITAT to do initial slum estimations, based on a secondary analysis of 295 demographic and health surveys and multiple indicator cluster surveys. The results of these estimations have already served their global monitoring purpose as they are published in the *Human Development Report 2003*, the report of the Secretary-General on the Millennium Development Goals. It was these estimations that were broadcast on the BBC and widely covered in *Newsweek*, *The Times*, *The Guardian* and the African media.[7] A more elaborate UN-HABITAT report, revolving around the city-by-city distribution of slum dwellers,

and its relation to the human development index, was recently published as a working paper[8]. An effective distribution of that report is expected to improve the country reports on the Millennium Development Goals, most of which do not include Target 11.

27. The initial summary results reveal that one third of the world's urban population lives in slums. The highest concentration of slums is in the least developed countries, with 78 per cent of the urban population estimated to be a slum population. According to these figures, it would not be an exaggeration to conclude that a major portion of cities in the least developed countries are slum cities (see table 1).

Table 1
Population of urban slum areas at mid-year 2001, by major region

	Total population (millions)		*Total urban population (millions)*		*Urban population as (%) of total population*		*Slum population as (%) of total urban population*	*Urban slum population (millions)*
Major region	*1990*	*2001*	*1990*	*2001*	*1990*	*2001*	*2001*	*2001*
World	5 255	6 134	2 286	2 923	43.5	47.7	31.6	924
Developed regions	1 148	1 194	846	902	73.7	75.5	6.0	54
Developing regions	4 106	4 940	1 439	2 022	35.0	40.9	43.0	870
Least developed countries	515	685	107	179	20.8	26.2	78.2	140

Sources: Total and urban population: United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*, table A.1; Slum percentages: DHS (1987-2001); MICS (1995-2000); WHO/UNICEF JMP (1998-1999).

28. The regional distribution is consistent with this finding in that in the cities of Africa, every 6 out of 10 urban inhabitants is a slum dweller (see table 2).

Table 2
Population of urban slum areas in developing regions at mid-year 2001, by region

	Total population (millions)		*Total urban population (millions)*		*Urban population as (%) of total population*		*Slum population as (%) of total urban population*	*Urban slum population (millions)*
Region	*1990*	*2001*	*1990*	*2001*	*1990*	*2001*	*2001*	*2001*
World	5 255	6 134	2 286	2 923	43.5	47.7	31.6	924
Developing regions	4 106	4 940	1 439	2 022	35.0	40.9	43.0	874
Africa	619	683	198	307	31.9	44.9	60.9	187
Latin America and the Caribbean	440	527	313	399	71.7	75.8	31.9	128
Asia (excluding China)	3 040	3 593	928	1 313	30.5	36.5	42.1	554
Oceania	6	8	1	2	23.5	26.7	24.1	5

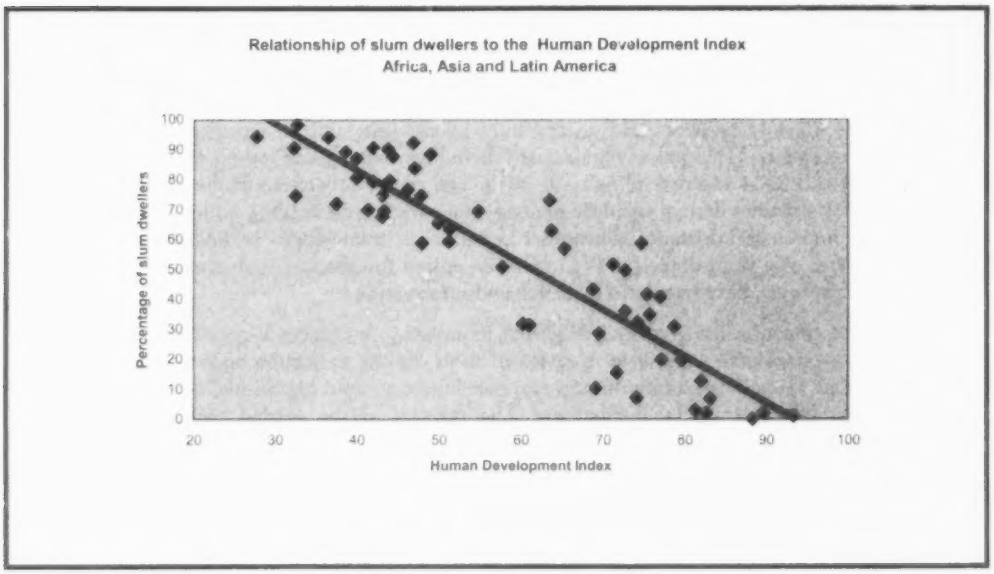
Sources: Total and urban population: United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*, table A.1; Slum percentages: DHS (1987-2001); MICS (1995-2000); WHO/UNICEF JMP (1998-1999).

29. With respect to absolute numbers of urban slum dwellers aggregated at the continental level, Asia and the Pacific dominates the global picture with a total of 554 million informal slum dwellers in 2001 (excluding China). In Africa, the total number of slum dwellers amounts to 187 million.

30. Another remarkable finding is a correlation between the human development index at the national level and the proportion of slum dwellers (see figure 1). Indeed, the higher the percentage of slum dwellers in a country, the lower the human development index, and the higher the human development index, the lower the proportion of slum dwellers.

Figure 1

Regression equation between the percentage of slum dwellers and the human development index



31. UN-HABITAT is currently in the process of providing a time-series analysis by replicating similar slum estimates, for 1990. Similar work on human settlements statistics will continue, in addition to the sub-city statistics.

32. A full description of the methodology is included in the UN-HABITAT publication entitled *Slums of the World: the Face of Urban Poverty in the New Millennium?*[9]

33. Global slum estimations through secondary data sources is expanding to include a time-series analysis. Slum estimations do not reflect the urban inequities entirely, because the primary sources of data were not designed to do so. However, the results of the country-by-country estimations will provide valuable inputs into the efforts to understand and address urban poverty, the goal of this project proposal.

B. Monitoring Urban Inequities Programme

Scope

34. In accordance with the recommendations of the expert group meeting on monitoring Target 11 on slum dwellers, the Habitat Agenda and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, UN-HABITAT has started developing a new programme entitled "Monitoring Urban Inequities", vis-à-vis selected indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals and with respect to the Habitat Agenda.

35. The overarching goal of the Agency is to influence urban policies in favour of the slum dwellers and the urban poor by providing effective knowledge support. The monitoring function has been expanded to include the Monitoring of Urban Inequities Programme (MUIP), along with existing programmes on the Urban Indicators and the Geographic Information System (GIS). MUIP has three specific objectives. The first strives to provide globally representative knowledge on the *actions taken by Governments* to implement the Habitat Agenda, the Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Declaration, the *impact of the actions* on the lives of slum dwellers and on the lives of citizens, and on the magnitude of urban inequities. The knowledge-related activities take place every five years, starting with 2004 and extending until 2030. The second objective of the project is to develop capacity among multiple national stakeholders on holding policy analysis and on implementing multi-stakeholder programme frameworks in favour of the urban poor. The third objective is to enhance policy formulation and dissemination at the local level, based on solid evidence and information.

36. The first objective, related to global monitoring, embraces a set of activities including the implementation of a series of tools for the collection and analysis of data, urban inequities household surveys, participatory rapid appraisals, community profiling, GIS and policy evaluations. The activity of the second objective, on capacity-building, ranges from systematic group training to long-term apprenticeship revolving around the hands-on implementation of the techniques, to distance-learning. The themes of capacity development will encompass analytical methods as well as communication, advocacy, networking and team-building skills. The third objective, on local policy formulation, will be reached by engaging diverse partners in policy dialogues, participatory budgeting, community profiling and benchmarking, under the rubric of "local urban observatories".

Progress

37. The geographical scope of MUIP is limited to a sample of 35 cities around the world, selected by probability proportional to size (PPS). The sample includes some megacities: Shanghai, Buenos Aires, Kolkata, Manila, Cairo, Dakar and Istanbul, as well as medium-sized and small cities. These cities (table 3) are drawn from the first global PPS sample of 350 cities that were selected for the Urban Indicators Programme.

Table 3
Sample cities

City	Country
Hong Kong	China
Singapore	Singapore
Tabuk	Saudi Arabia
Pusan	Republic of Korea
Beirut	Lebanon
São Paolo	Brazil
Dakar	Senegal
Vijayavada	India
Hama	Syrian Arab Republic
Addis Ababa	Ethiopia
Istanbul	Turkey
Kolkata	India
Mumbai	India
Accra	Ghana
Cairo	Egypt
Dhaka	Bangladesh
Metro Manila	Philippines
Alexandria	Egypt
Rabat	Morocco
Casablanca	Morocco
Khartoum	Sudan
Abidjan	Côte d'Ivoire
Lagos	Nigeria
Buenos Aires	Argentina
Guadalajara	Mexico
Mexico City	Mexico
Caracas	Venezuela
Shanghai	China
Leshan	China
Guangzhou	China
Tashkent	Uzbekistan
Jakarta	Indonesia
Yangon	Myanmar
Ho Chi Minh City	Viet Nam
Amman	Jordan

38. A reference tool for conducting an urban inequities survey was developed, as a result of the Workshop on Urban Indicators and Tools, in which the following participated: the African Population and Health Research Center, Kenya; the FAFO Institute of Applied Social Science, Norway; the Hacettepe Institute of Population Studies; and the UN-HABITAT Monitoring Systems Branch. The Manual on Urban Inequities Surveys is based on the UNICEF End-Decade Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Manual (MICS-2 Manual). Subject to revision as UN-HABITAT pilots the surveys, the manual provides essential guidance in survey implementation and analysis.

39. UN-HABITAT has initiated and started receiving the results of major partnership initiatives in the implementation of MUIP. Initial contacts that were made with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, Office of Urban Programmes and ORC Macro started bearing fruits as synergies were created between the urban inequities surveys and the demographic and health surveys. This partnership was successfully implemented as UN-HABITAT added on a fraction of the urban inequities surveys to demographic and health surveys in Accra, Cairo, Manila and Dhaka in 2003, with São Paolo and Dakar to be added in 2004. The Istanbul urban inequities survey is an add-on to the demographic and health survey in Turkey, funded by the State Planning Organization of the Government of Turkey and the European Union. Partnerships to establish an urban observatory in Istanbul are in progress with the participation of the Istanbul Greater Metropolitan Municipality. UN-HABITAT established partnerships with the Ethiopian National Statistical Office and the municipality of Addis Ababa in order to implement the urban inequities household survey as an entry point in Addis Ababa. The knowledge production component for the activities in Kolkata and Mumbai, India, will be carried out in partnership with the Centre for Development Studies in Kerala, India. As an entry point, UN-HABITAT will run a secondary analysis on the national family health surveys that have a separate slum strata, for Kolkata and Mumbai.

40. Given the funding constraints of UN-HABITAT, the strategy of piggybacking on other initiatives has been successful, as five household surveys in the sample cities of Dhaka, Accra, Istanbul, Cairo and Manila are being implemented at low cost.

41. UN-HABITAT will continue to engage other international partners, including UNICEF, WHO and UNDP, along with the World Bank Institute, the Cities Alliance and the Environmental Health Project, sponsored by USAID, in the near future.

42. A major component of MUIP that facilitates the use of data and statistics in local policy formulation is the combination of small area statistics with the Geographic Information System (GIS). Social and physical indicators, when mapped, reflect the inequities much better and influence the decision-makers and politicians.

C. GIS to 1,000 cities and small area statistics

43. Cities in developing countries are facing an information crisis owing to two main reasons. Through the decentralization and devolution of power, local authorities are taking over additional responsibilities in areas such as water supply, sanitation, health services or education, often with inadequate information about

demand for services, their quality or usage trends. On the other hand, the general public, civil society groups, the national Government and the donor community demand a high degree of accountability, transparency and a clear link between resource inputs and municipal performance.

44. Cities must therefore devise information systems that fulfil various purposes ranging from public information on performance monitoring to financial management and urban planning. This requires data analysis at a disaggregated level, even at the neighbourhood level, and the application of small area statistics to detect pockets of poverty and slums, which would otherwise be levelled out by aggregation. Geographic information systems can integrate these functions using modern information technology, thus enabling local authorities to make better policy decisions.

45. As a reaction to the increasing demand for disaggregated socio-economic and spatial information, UN-HABITAT signed a memorandum of understanding with the Environmental Systems Research Institute, a United States-based producer of GIS software. The Institute agreed to provide GIS software for up to 1,000 cities in developing countries and provide access to its online GIS training courses.

46. The UN-HABITAT GIS to 1,000 Cities Programme is a capacity-building project aimed at supporting the implementation of urban information systems at the local level using GIS technology. The project complements the provision of GIS software with modules such as customized training on implementing a geographic information system in a local authority, development of locally specific indicators for urban performance monitoring, integration of high-resolution satellite images as a source for spatial information into a geographic information system, and support for data integration. The Agency entered into partnership with several renowned institutions to provide these inputs. The International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation in the Netherlands, develops specific training modules and contributes a senior GIS expert to the Agency for five months' staff time. The Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation contributes a GIS and remote sensing expert for six months' staff time to provide expert advice on how to use high-resolution satellite images for urban planning and integration of quantitative data into a geographic information system. The European Space Agency develops tools for tracking historical change in land use patterns and slums with semi-automated satellite image interpretation techniques. The University Consortium for Geographic Information Science, an initiative funded by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, supports the GIS to 1,000 Cities Programme with GIS trainers and the holding of GIS workshops. The Office for National Statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, offered support on how to use small area statistics for urban monitoring and planning to be funded by the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom. A partnership with the Center for International Earth Science Information Network at Columbia University, New York, is planned.

IV. Points for consideration by the Commission

47. **The support and collaboration of the national statistics offices of all developing and developed countries is crucial for UN-HABITAT in implementing the activities summarized above. In the reformed Urban**

Indicators Programme, as well as the new MUIP and "GIS to 1,000 cities" programmes, the strategic and technical involvement of the national statistics offices would be needed. Involvement of national statistics offices may include providing access to census and household survey data, technical assistance or advocacy with decision makers on the use of data.

48. **UN-HABITAT requests the Statistical Commission to do the following:**

(a) **Endorse the new UN-HABITAT initiatives MUIP and "GIS to 1,000 cities" and encourage national statistics offices in Latin America, Asia-Pacific and Africa to cooperate with the UN-HABITAT in its implementation of these programmes;**

(b) **Take note of the partnerships that UN-HABITAT has brokered between the national statistics offices of the North and South, and endorse further collaboration on small area statistics;**

(c) **Take note of the instrumental roles played by the development agencies of the countries of the North, namely the United States Agency for International Development (United States), the Department for International Development (United Kingdom), the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (Canada), as well as the International Institute for Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation, a research agency in the Netherlands, in sponsoring these partnerships.**

Notes

[1] Sue Funnel and Harvey Herr, "Evaluation of Global Urban Observatory programmes on official statistics and the Urban Indicators" Nairobi, September 2001.

[2] *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision, Data Tables and Highlights*, United Nations, 20 March 2002 (ESA/P/NP.173).

[3] *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*. National Research Council (2003), Panel on Urban Population Dynamics, M. R. Montgomery, R. Stren, B. Cohen, and H. E. Reed, eds., Committee on Population, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press. African Population and Health Research Center, *Population and Health in Nairobi's Informal Settlements*, Nairobi, 2002.

[4] UN-Habitat (2002), *Guidelines on Slum Dwellers and Security of Tenure* (draft) produced after the expert group meeting in October 2002. According to these guidelines, a household is qualified as a slum if it lacks one or more of the below conditions: (a) security of tenure, (b) adequate living space, (c) adequate water, (d) adequate sanitation, (e) durable housing.

[5] According to the situation in a specific city this definition may be locally adapted. For example, in Rio de Janeiro, "living area" is insufficient for both the middle classes and the slum population and is not a good discriminator. It could either be omitted or it could be formulated as two or more of the conditions, such as overcrowding and durability of housing.

[6] Task Force 8 falls within the wider umbrella of the Millennium Project set up by the Secretary-General to provide policy and advocacy support to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals.

[7] The recently held press conferences on the launching of the GRHS 2003 has led to an unprecedented success in media coverage. The slum estimations were often covered in the headlines.

[8] *Slums of the World: The face of urban poverty in the new millennium?* UN-HABITAT, 2003.

[9] See http://www.unhabitat.org/programmes/guo/documents/SlumReport.pdf.